THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1806. [No. 16.

TREASON!

DUANE *hunting* BURR.

——Ille dolis instructis et arte Pelasgâ
——Sustulit ad sidera palmas.
"Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras."

The rogue, deep vers'd in every slippery art,
Which qualifies the felon for a cart,
Comes forward now to prosecute his mates,
An *honest* witness for the United States
Stretch'd to the skies his jacobinic paws,
With well feign'd zeal for violated laws;
Swears that he'll be the faction's pimp no more,
But hang the knaves he clubb'd with heretofore.

In our 14th number, pages 108, 9, 10, we intimated our suspicions arising from many "*mysterious*" appearances and circumstances, that the designs of Col. Burr had never been fathomed by those whose duty it is to watch over us for our good. The following extract from the Aurora of the 1st instant, goes to corroborate our fears on this subject. Duane must possess advantages for developing the schemes of this conspirator and his confederates, which none but a professor of the same political principles could possibly command. Finding that the conspiracy would probably be defeated, in consequence of a premature disclosure of the plans of the American Catiline, this immaculate demagogue makes a merit of denouncing his quondam colleagues, and will probably obtain, among the democrats, great credit for his patriotism. At any rate, the following is well worth the attention of every American, who would not wish to see his country sinking under the complicated horrors of foreign and civil war.

COGITATIONS.

From a variety of information which we have obtained, and from a correspondence between certain events of a contemporary date, we do not hesitate to offer it as *our opinion*, that the movements of the Spaniards some time since, and those more recent, are the result of an understanding and co-operation between the *Spaniards* and *Colonel Burr*—That the Spaniards have been put in motion by the *artifices* of *Yrujo*, between whom and *Burr*, a mysterious intimacy was carried on when Burr was last in Philadelphia.

The *professed* design of Col. Burr, no doubt, has been an attack upon *Mexico*, but every man who is at all acquainted with that man's *depth of design*, and qualifications for mystery, must be assured that he is not likely to disclose his *real designs* through indiscretion, or excess of candour and openness of character.

From the affidavit of the attorney of the United States for Kentucky, which we subjoin to this article, it will be perceived that the executive of the United States has not been inattentive to the movements of Mr. *Burr* and his *partisans*; and it will be seen that, from what the attorney of the United States has stated, the projects of Mr. *Burr* were *penetrated* to the bottom.

To us it appears, that the designs of Mr. Burr were not confined to one, or two, or more specific objects—but that he had one *grand object* in view, of which the knowledge was confined to a very few, perhaps to his own breast—that of *raising himself to a powerful station* over a separate government and an independent territory—to become, himself, the lawgiver and the founder of a new power, separate from every other power or influence.

This design is by no means too stupendous nor too daring for the man—with adequate materials and in a suitable position, his *character*, altogether, would fit him for such an enterprise—the only question to be con-

sidered then, is, whether the circumstances were fitted for the design—so well as the man was fitted for the purpose, in a fit situation.

Under particular circumstances, no doubt, there might be a prospect for Mr. Burr to accomplish such a design—

If the people of the western country were tired of peace, prosperity, and civil liberty:

If the United States was possessed of an enormous military establishment, and the commanders traitors, and the soldiery, like all mercenaries, fitted to support the pretensions of any plausible usurper:

If the country was invaded at one extreme, and a great body of disaffected men, without character, patriotism, or virtue, at the other, ready to open their arms to any daring leader, who would promise them national plunder:

If by secret machinations, he had prepared in our capital towns a great body of disaffection, and seduced numerous young men from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston—if he had, by intrigues with governors or deputy governors of states or territories; with judges and law officers of other states and territories; if he had prepared, either the resources of *money, stores, brass field pieces, ammunition, arms,* &c. &c. and the co-operation of such persons—then indeed might Mr. Burr have calculated upon some chance of elevating himself either to an *empire*—or a *gibbet*.

But the benevolence and mercy of our principles of government have been so exercised, as to defeat every effort of a tendency, such as those we have sketched hypothetically*.

But it is not to be supposed that a man who could conceive such a design, would be *so little of a General* as not to be provided with a secondary, or a third or fourth *dernier* resort.

The people may not be easily brought to revolt from peace and prosperity, nor to incur the inevitable expenses of a new arbitrary and armed government, for such would be the inevitable effect of a revolt: the people would not be found tractable, nay, it would be found dangerous to tamper with them—and after giving warning with the *drum* and *rogue's march*, they might end with the rifle. A sagacious man would foresee and avoid this.

The army might be perceived not to be sufficiently numerous, if willing to dragoon the people.

A foreign enemy might suddenly find so much occupation at home, as to render all attempts upon us futile.

Or the indignation of an aroused nation might be poured forth against the invaders and the traitors.

Here then there must be another resource—an understanding may be contrived between the internal conspirator and the officers of a neighbouring foreign nation. If that nation was itself likely to undergo a total revolution—nay so general and entire as a transfer from one hemisphere to the other; the well informed officers of such a nation, could not be wholly uninformed of such an apprehended event, and might be willing to listen to, and to favour any project which might secure them against the vicissitudes of such events; and this understanding might be predicated, not only on a very general scale of conquest and success, but upon the contingency of several degrees of inferior consequences. Such a project as this, for example, might be conducted through *Yrujo* in Philadelphia now, as well as through *Gardoque* seventeen years ago, and while the Spaniards might be seduced by the idea of a separation of Ohio, and Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and the Missisippi territory, and their erection into an independent government; the Spaniards might listen to this on motives of various policy:

To erect a barrier between their colonies of Mexico and the United States:

From motives of revenge in statesmen who engage in it:

From a pre-concert with foreign powers who may have furnished money or supplies, to favour expeditions, which they call *diversions*—such as the expedition of *Miranda*†—and the project of *Burr*.

It is worthy of remark—that the bills drawn by *Burr*, (and some of them to the amount of 10,000 dollars, have been lately *honored* in this city) are on a person of the name of *Ogden*, in New-York, a relation of *Miranda's Ogden*, and connected with the house of Dayton & Co.

The name of the author of the QUERIST, who advocated in the Ohio Gazette, a separation of the union—is BLENNERHASSET; he *is* an Irishman, and of the family of *Blennerhasset*, in the county of *Kerry*, in Ireland; his family are all vehement royalists. We think this early notice of the

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* *You may add Mr. Jefferson's vigilance and extraordinary exertions, on receiving from Gen. Eaton a disclosure of Burr's projects.*—Ed. W. I.

† *Some compliments were here due to the administration for their activity, attention, and foresight, in defeating Miranda's schemes, and particularly for that, when apprised of his intentions, they should permit him, in the teeth of a law of the United States,* to set on foot, within our territory, an expedition against a power, with whom we were at peace.—*Ed. W. I.*

man and circumstance necessary, as it may hereafter explain things at present inexplicable.

These loose speculations and hints may, in the end, be of some service—all we shall say to those who are *too apt* to place little dependence on *newspaper materials*, not to carry their indifference or their disregard of newspaper intelligence beyond the bounds of discretion.

For the Weekly Inspector.

The Rhapsody of J-hnny R-nd-lph, &c.

BY

Christopher Caustick, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 113*.)

This private message, such a treat,
That I have cook'd it all complete,
And serv'd it up in *tit-bit* slices,
Well pepper'd with Parnassian spices;
And given it flavour, which surpasses
New-England fat pork and molasses,
Which yankies tell us is a dish
As good as Emperor could wish;—
Prefer to treat their friends on Sunday,
To French ragouts or salmagundy,
Was well committed, there and then,
To five good able-bodied men †,
True patriots, meriting more praise
Than many going now a days;
Yet, hung for virtue or ability,
Would scarce be treated with civility.
Well, this said patriotic set,
In solemn conclave snugly met,
The house prohibiting a hint
To be divulg'd by word or print ‡;
Now sat in secret council grave,
Just like banditti in a cave;
Or Milton's devils in divan,
Who plotted erst the fall of man;
Or Duane, Gallatin, & Co.
Contriving Pickering's overthrow.

* *The remembrance of political events is too apt to be transient in the minds of most readers. But the* precious confessions *of Mr. John Randolph, ought not to be easily obliterated, as they contain an interesting developement of the views of our leading politicians. This consideration has induced us to continue our* translation *of this state paper into rhyme, that our readers may be allured to a more intimate knowledge of the true characters of the men who preside in the distracted councils of the United States.*

† *Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. John Cotton Smith, Mr. Mumford, Mr. Williams, of S. C. Mr. Bidwell, and Mr. Brown.*

‡ *See No. 2, page 9, of the W. I.*

Reader, you've seen, I dare be bound,
A fox or wood chuck under ground,
And yelping cur and country lout,
Attempt to dig the pilferer out;
The sneaking villain works apace,
And throws the dirt in Jowler's face:
So labour'd these, in darkness dight,
And fear'd as much to see the light—
But, thanks be paid to our friend John,
We well know how they carried on.
Though Johnny, when he loos'd his jaw,
Defiance bade to Congress-law *;
And rigid moralists might tax him
With violating an old maxim;—
"Honor among"——you know the rest,
Yet all was order'd for the best.
The sly committee meet, and dub
Sir John the Chairman of the club;
A very proper man, albeit,
Before his honour took his seat,
He hies away, to get a clue
Of what the Emperor had in view,
And make a most submissive tender
Of all the service he can render.
But here he learn'd how some folks fib it;
Resistance stands with them for tribute,
That some great men, with hearts of pullets,
To save expense of making bullets,
Were cutting up some queer cotillions,
And moon shine purchasing with millions!
John was astounded with surprise,
And strait his famous lightning-eyes
Stood out like pegs to hang your hat on,
And rising from the seat he sat on,
Lets fly sans mental reservation,
The following flood of indignation:—
"I tell you, Mister President,
That I'll be —— if I'll consent
To give to Spain or Emperor Bony,
A single copper's worth of money;
And if you wanted us to pay so
Many dollars, why not say so?
Why not *officially* require it?
This double dealing—don't admire it!
But now I see that 'tis your drift
Upon our honour'd house to shift
The odium, which should be consecutive
On this vile measure of th' executive,
You can't but know, in these hard times,
One has enough of one's *own* crimes,

* *The house passed a vote against publishing these underhand proceedings, by which one might have thought Mr. Randolph was bound.*

And fooleries to answer for—
Hence *imputations* I abhor.
" I say your slippery evasions,
Wont serve your turn on such occasions;
And had your message ask'd for pelf,
If I must answer for myself,
I shou'd have thought it was a crime,
To grant you even a single dime.
Yes, Sir, I tell you, that's my sort,
And now I'll give my reasons for't;
We should most surely be bereft
Of what small credit we have left,
By saddling millions on the nation,
To patch your blasted negociation;—
And our compliance would enhance
The matchless impudence of France,
Who, fresh pretexts would still invent,
To squeeze us out of every cent.
And Britain too, may well oppose
Our paying tribute to her foes,
And call such conduct, in reality,
A flagrant breach of our neutrality;
From such examples, she will learn
To tread upon us in her turn;
Regard no more your pocket pistols,
Than Herc'les would a hedge hog's bristles,
Nor gun-boats, hornet tails' resistance,
Than puppy's yelping at a distance;
But, as we have behav'd, she'll prize us,
That is, most heartily despise us."
He next a proposition made,
To settle things by way of trade,
To barter now and then a farm,
To keep our foes from *doing harm.*
But majesty show'd " oppugnation"
To any such accommodation.
For such land-jobbing might not chance,
To meet the enlighten'd views of France.
Our orator went on t' observe,
That if we thus from honour swerve,
We should, in future negociations,
Be forc'd to bribe all other nations;
And pension lawless Europeans,
As they now pension Algerines.

(To be continued.)

From the Boston Centinel.

IMPORTANT CHARGE.

☞ The following Notes, we are assured, are from the Charge of Chief Justice PARSONS to the Grand Jury of the Supreme Judicial Court now in session in this town. They embrace a subject which has excited serious inquiry, and their accuracy may be relied upon as coming from a source of INTEGRITY, PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE, and INDEPENDENCE.

THE EXTRACTS.

" FELONY affecting life, is either Murder or Manslaughter.

" Murder, is the wilful killing any person of malice aforethought, either express or implied.

" The malice is express, when there was a premeditated intention to kill.

" Malice is implied, when the killing is attended with circumstances which indicate great wickedness and depravity of disposition, a heart void of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief. And every man who kills another in a duel, deliberately fought, is a murderer.

" Manslaughter is the killing another, either wilfully, or through gross negligence, but not from malice aforethought, nor from accident, necessity, or for the advancement of public justice.

" Homicide, from accident or necessity, is excuseable; and, for the advancement of public justice, is justifiable.

" Observing in the list of prisoners returned by the jail-keeper, that there are two persons charged with the crime of homicide, it may be useful to you, in your inquiries, to mention some principles of law relating to this subject.

" In every charge of murder, the fact of killing being first proved against the party accused, to reduce the offence below that crime, by any circumstances of accident, necessity, or human infirmity, he must satisfactorily prove these circumstances, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him.

" When the act, which occasions the death, is unlawful, yet if malice either express or implied be wanting, the killing is not murder, but manslaughter, the act being imputed to the infirmity of human nature.

" Neither words of reproach, however grievous, nor contemptuous or insulting gestures, without an assault on the person, are sufficient to free the party killing with a dangerous weapon, from the guilt of murder.

" An Assault is an attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a corporal hurt to another, as by striking at him, or even by holding up the fist at him in a threatening or insulting manner, or with such other circumstances as denote an intention and ability, at the time, of using actual violence against his person. And when the injury, however small, as spitting in a man's face, or unlawfully touching him in anger, is inflicted, it amounts to a battery, which includes an assault.

" Any assault made, not lightly, but with violence or circumstances of indignity upon a man's person, if it be resented immediately, and in the heat of blood, by killing the party with a deadly weapon, is a provocation which will reduce the crime to manslaughter. Unless

the assault was sought for by the party killing, and induced by his own act to afford him a pretence for wreaking his malice. To illustrate this last exception, a case is stated of the falling out of A. and B. A. says he will not strike, but will give B. a pot of ale to touch him; on which B. strikes him, and A. thereupon kills B. This is murder in A. notwithstanding the provocation received by the blow from B. because A. sought that provocation.

"A man may repel force by force in defence of his person against any one who manifestly intends or endeavours by force or surprise, feloniously to kill him. And he is not obliged to retreat, but may pursue his adversary, until he has secured himself from all danger, and if he kill him in so doing, it is justifiable self-dence. But a bare fear, however well grounded, unaccompanied by any open act indicative of such an intention, will not warrant him in killing. There must be an actual danger at the time. And (in the language of Lord Chief Justice HALE) it must plainly appear by the circumstances of the case, as the manner of the assault, the weapon, &c. that his life was in imminent danger; otherwise the killing of the assailant will not be justifiable homicide.

"But if the party killing, had reasonable grounds for believing that the person slain had a felonious design against him, and under that supposition kill him; although it should appear that there was no such design, it will not be murder, but it will be either manslaughter or excusable homicide, according to the degree of caution used, and the probable ground of such belief.

"These principles have been recognized by the wisest and most humane writers on the criminal law.

"After a due and impartial inquiry into the several cases that may require your attention, you will ascertain the facts, and afterwards apply the principles of law, to obtain a just and legal result."

NEW-YORK, December 13.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

To those who think with us that the battles of American national Independence must be fought on *European* ground, the following summary will be read with feelings too vivid for expression. Nothing now but the power of Great-Britain can save us from the most dreadful fate that can await a nation, that of falling under the dominion of Frenchmen. Yet, say our Jacobins, if France has a mind to come and scour our cities, we will not fortify to prevent it! Already tributary to the devastator of Europe, we want nothing but some external badges—to wear the livery of our masters at Paris, in order to show the reality of our condition, and render us as contemptible in the eyes of the world, as the conduct of our rulers has been mean and pitiful.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

From the Hague Oct. 17th, we learn that several desperate battles had been fought between France and Prussia, and that the issue had been advantageous to the French. Louis Ferdinand, brother to the king of Prussia, who commanded in person, has fallen. A great number of prisoners, and thirty-two pieces of cannon were taken. [The London editors observe, however, that these remarks are probably much exaggerated.]

Oct. 27. The pleasing hopes with which we were flattered on the 26th have vanished. The accounts received of some advantages gained by the Prussian army over the French, related only to the two wings of the respective armies. The engagement which followed between the main bodies, has terminated to the advantage of the French.

The action which took place on the 14th, was most severely contested. The Prussians sustained very great loss. The Duke of Brunswick was wounded, and had been taken to Magdeburgh. His Prussian Majesty is said to have had two horses shot under him.

The Hamburgh Mail states that hostilities began on the 9th instant; but no affair of importance took place till the 10th, or 11th, when a warm action was fought at Saalfield. Prince Louis Ferdinand, commanding an advanced corps of the left

wing of the Prussian army, was stationed at the town to defend the passage of the Saal, with orders to maintain his position to the last extremity, for the purpose of affording the Prince of Hohenlohe an opportunity of executing a bold movement which he had planned against the right wing of the enemy. Prince Louis bravely performed his duty, defending the bridge during the greater part of the day against a force three times more numerous than his own: he had only 6000 men under his command, and the forces of the French were estimated at 20,000. The French prevailed in the end. Prince Louis was killed, the passage of the Saal forced, and the Prussians compelled to retreat with loss. This affair ended by an attempt of the French to turn the right wing of the Prussians, and destroy their magazines at Naumburg.

The French, encouraged by this success, pressed forward with their characteristic impetuosity, and an action took place, in which a large proportion of the two armies were engaged. The Mail accounts leave undecided the day on which this battle was fought. The event was in favour of the Prussians. Upwards of 20,000 French are reported to have fallen in the field, or been made prisoners. The official account had not reached Berlin when the post for Hamburgh left that city, but the fact is placed beyond a doubt, by a note from his Prussian Majesty.

During the confusion attending this battle, a small corps of French cavalry, which was separated from the main body, penetrated to Leipsic; and employed a very valuable *ruse de guerre*, (stratagem of war) ordered quarters for several thousand men, and exacted a small contribution from the town. This was on the night of the 12th; whence it is presumed, that the action in which Prince Hohenlohe was successful, was fought early on that day. It is probable that a series of actions were fought up to the 14th, when a general engagement took place, and terminated unfavourably to the Prussians.

Sixty thousand Russians are said to have entered the Prussian territory. It is hoped that they may prevent the French from following up their successes, but it is feared they will not reach Saxony in time to enable the Prussians to maintain possession of that country.

His Prussian Majesty addressed a proclamation to his army, the same day on which his Manifesto was published. It has all the energy and spirit of that admirable composition.

An Austrian Courier, who arrived yesterday morning from Vienna, met at Dessau a Prussian Officer on his way to Berlin, with intelligence, that after different affairs of posts, in one of which Prince Louis Ferdinand lost his life, Prince Hohenlohe succeeded in cutting off 26,000 men from the main French army, and the greater part were made prisoners. Preparations were making at Magdeburgh to receive 6000 of them.

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The following contain the substance of articles translated for the New-York Gazette, from the Supplement to the Rotterdam Courant, of October 18th.

The battle of Schlaitz, which opened the campaign, terminated very unfortunately for the Prussian army, and caused great despondence. Intercepted letters show that the same sensation prevails at Erfurth, where the King and Queen, and the Duke of Erfurth still are, continually consulting what line of conduct to adopt. But while they are consulting, the French are advancing upon them.

The battles which were fought on

the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst. near Weimar, Kasin, and Naumburgh, have annihilated the Prussian army, and yesterday the army of reserve, under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, was defeated by Marshal Davoust, between Lanchstadt & Halle. The French were expected at Magdeburg on the 19th. Orders have been sent to Hamburgh to detain all shipping bound to the former port.

At the battle of Jena, fought on the 14th, according to French accounts, the Prussians lost 200 pieces of cannon, 30 stands of colours, and 28,000 men, taken prisoners of war. The Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel were killed. Prince Henry of Prussia, is badly wounded.

The French have in the hospitals of Jena, 1200 wounded, and in those of Naumburg, 1500. There was but one General killed on the part of the French.

Marshal Davoust was stationed in the narrow passage of Kaisen, fought the whole day, and threw more than 60,000 men into confusion, commanded by the King in person, and two of his Generals.

The Queen of Prussia was pursued by a troop of horse—She was forced to take shelter at Weimar, but three hours before the French advanced posts arrived at that place. She fled from them, and took a road full of French troops, and has probably been taken.

The French troops reached Wiemar on the evening of the 15th, pursuing the rear guard of the Prussians on the left flank. The Prussians were supposed to be attempting to reach Magdeburg. Six Prussian Generals are prisoners of war, besides a great number of Colonels.

The position of the French army on the 15th, was as follows:

The Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust, stand with their corps at Naumburg, having divisions of their troops at Leipzic and Halle.

The corps of the Prince Porte Corvo, was on its march to Naumburg; that of Marshal Lannes was posted against Angereau at Kahla, and Ney at Roda.

The head quarters were at Jena. The French Emperor was on his march for Jena.

The corps of Marshal Sault was on its march to take a position where the roads from Jena and from Naumburg meet.

The King of Prussia appears to have commenced his operations on the 9th of October, made successive movements, accompanied with petty skirmishes, till on the 13th, the whole army was presented in order of battle.

The French seem to have made great use of their riflemen, who, by marking for destruction the Prussian officers, threw the troops into confusion.

The Prussian army is stated at 150,000, and the French acknowledge theirs to have been from 250 to 300,000 men, with 800 pieces of cannon. The emperor always kept a strong body of reserve with him besides his guard.

The result of these successive battles was, the taking of 30 or 40,000 prisoners, 25 or 30 stands of colours, and 300 pieces of cannon. General Mollendorf, and Prince Henry of Prussia, wounded. The Duke of Brunswick, and General Ruchell, killed. The loss of the French is estimated at 1000 or 1100 killed, and 3,000 wounded. The Duke of Burg has enclosed Erfurth, garrisoned by troops under the command of Mollendorf and the Prince of Orange.

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The hopes of continental Europe must now principally rest on the Emperor Alexander, and to him

we hope they may be confided. The monarch of Prussia has heretofore acted a part as impolitic as perfidious. Trusting to the good faith of Bonaparte, he has leaned on a broken reed. Had he been capable of being warned by the fate of the nations around him, he would long since have united heart and hand against the despot of Europe. The pitiful and perfidious policy which he manifested in taking possession of Hanover, the territory of a friendly and allied power, merits punishment: and were it not ungenerous to reproach the fallen, we should be almost tempted to echo the sentiments of an English publication to this effect; that if *Prussia alone* were to suffer by the event, it would be a subject of rejoicing to us to see the flag of France flying on the towers of Berlin, and a Corsican Viceroy master of the palace of Potzdam.

The following masterly sketch of the situation of Continental Europe, is from a summary of politics taken from a late English Magazine:

"Bonaparte proceeds with rapid strides in his career of usurpation and conquest; and his conduct is such as might naturally be expected from such a man, who feels himself the *master of the continent* of Europe—

Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.

He has pulled down monarchies, and substituted republics in their stead; he has attacked republics, and changed them into monarchies; he has annihilated old sovereigns, and has created new; in short, there is nothing, however wicked, fantastic, or humoursome, which the depraved mind, or wayward caprice of this *enfant gaté*, or rather, *jeune Diable de la Fortune*, has not devised and accomplished. But hitherto we have witnessed only the playfulness of his imagination, mere trifling specimens of the skill with which he exercises his political wand. We have long ago warned our readers, that nothing less than the entire and absolute command of the European continent, the ability to exercise over every part of it complete and despotic sway, will satisfy the craving ambition of this murderous upstart, sprung from the very dunghill of society. With the next flourish of his wand, the old Papacy, and the young kingdom of Etruria will disappear from the map of Europe; Switzerland will speedily follow; and Austria and Prussia, awed into silence, will see themselves in a manner surrounded by French hordes, who will be poured into European Turkey, on their march to Constantinople, where the Corsican means to establish a new empire. Vain is the expectation of seeing his armies, gorged with the plunder of the neighbouring states, which they have reduced to a situation bordering on famine, evacuate those countries, so long as a loaf or a florin shall remain to be pilfered. That period is not far distant; but let it not be supposed that they will return to France for the purpose of converting their swords into ploughshares, of remaining there in peace and tranquillity, and of limiting their future efforts to acts of *commercial* emulation. No—the treasures of Paris have been long exhausted by the boundless profusion of the upstart family which has usurped the throne. Bonaparte has no money for the pay of his troops, who are greatly in arrears; he must, therefore, of necessity, send them into a foreign country, if any there be yet undrained by his extortions. Italy and Turkey are designed to be the first scenes of their depredations: and with the spirit (if *spirit* it can be called) which now pervades the ca-

binets of Europe, what is to impede the Corsican's march to the capital of the Turkish empire, or prevent him from planting his bloody standard on the walls of the seraglio, we confess our inability to discover. Is, then, the situation of the continent desperate? And have the powers of Europe nothing left but to bow their necks submissive to the Gallic yoke? Nothing, we answer, but a radical change of principle, of spirit, and of conduct. If by a pertinacious adherence to that wretched system, which has been the most powerful ally of the French regicides, they flatter themselves with the hope of extorting from the *gratitude* of the usurper, what they do not even expect to obtain from his *justice;* if they harbour the groveling idea that submission will avert ruin; and that by a servile acquiescence in the attempts of the Corsican to subdue all the neighbouring states, they may secure their own from destruction, they will find themselves most egregiously deceived, and their deposition will prove the infallible consequence of their folly and their cowardice. Nothing has been wanting during the last sixteen years to chastise the insolence, to punish the aggressions, and to repel the attacks of France, but the *will* to oppose her with vigour and effect. To contend that the other powers of Europe had not ample means of opposition, would be to give the lie to history, and to betray a consummate ignorance of the relative state and resources of the different countries. Nay, extensive as the conquests and usurpations of France have unquestionably been, and humbled as the rest of Europe, (Great-Britain, Russia, and Sweden only excepted) undoubtedly is; still, if the Archduke Charles had the absolute command of the Austrian empire; if a prince of equal ability and spirit were seated on the throne of Prussia; if the policy of Mr. Pitt were to be adopted by the British cabinet, to call forth the resources of their own country, and to give vigour and animation to her allies; and if one spirit and one principle were to actuate the united councils of the whole body of opponents; the usurper would not only be disappointed in all his projects of future conquest; but all the spoils which he has gained by his past depredations would soon be wrested from his grasp; all the mushroom monarchies which his tainted breath has created would vanish from the sight; and he and his satellites would be driven back to the only soil which could have engendered them, or which is fit to endure their presence. Such effects *may be* produced by such means. But we are not weak enough to imagine, after what we have recently seen, that the means of producing them will be exerted by any of the parties concerned. Dismal, therefore, is the prospect before us; not from the want of *ability* to render it more cheerful; but from the absence of that self-preserving spirit, without which the vital stream becomes stagnant, life itself resembles *death*, and power is impotent. We can descry but one *probable* event that can change the present dreadful state of public affairs."

The following extract from a late London paper, well deserves the attention of American merchants.

Yesterday there was a conference at the chamber of the board of trade, between lord Auckland and several members of the cabinet; among whom were lords Grenville, H. Petty, Spencer, Ellenborough, Mr. Vansittart, &c. for the purpose of considering the trade with Buenos Ayres; of adopting such measures

as are best calculated to promote the interest of the country, and of conferring on the people of the settlement commercial advantages.

The principals belonging to most of the respectable Spanish houses in the City attended, at the particular request of Lord Auckland, in order that they might assist with their opinions.

It was at first suggested, that neutrals should be admitted to participate in the trade; but the disadvantages that would accrue were so clearly pointed out, that the idea was abandoned. Had the trade been thrown open in this way, it would have given to the Americans a decided advantage over this or any other country. The meeting, therefore, was of opinion, that the trade ought to be carried on in British bottoms exclusively.

Lord Auckland assured the merchants, that such neutrals as had already been favored with licenses to trade to Spanish ports, should meet with efficient protection; but government would reserve to itself the choice of granting or refusing licences to neutrals in future. This point was not positively determined upon; but the prevailing opinion seemed to be, that neutrals, under no circumstance, would be permitted to trade, as it appeared to be the wish of government to proceed on a grand scale of national advantage. One of the measures in contemplation, or rather, we may say, agreed upon, is to lay a duty of twenty per cent. on all German linens brought for sale to Buenos Ayres, which may be considered equal to a prohibition. This is with a view of benefitting the Scotch and Irish linen trade, which is to be exempt from the above duty. The heavy duties on merchandize, with which the people in the settlement of Buenos Ayres have been for some time burthened, are to be entirely taken off, or lowered considerably, in order to encourage trade, and to ensure to the natives a commercial interest, which they would never lose sight of but with regret. Lord Auckland stated, that the board of trade would consider of all that had beens aid, and would forward the result of their deliberations to Buenos Ayres, for the guidance of those who were entrusted with the government of that colony.

Naval Victory.

A letter from Captain Sir Samuel Hood, to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, states, that on the 28th of September, 1 o'clock, A. M. the former fell in with a French fleet stretching in for Chasseron Light House, consisting of seven sail—five large French frigates and two corvettes. The French, by keeping up a running fire, did considerable damage to the English; but the following were captured by Sir S. Hood,—La Gloire, 46 guns; L'Indefatigable, 44 guns; La Minerva, 44 guns; L'Armide, 44 guns; and Le President, belonging to another squadron.

Citizen Critic Selleck Osborn, shall receive due animadversion in our next. We would premise, however, that we conceive him to be no better *grammarian* than *politician*, or as Mr. Garrow told one of Citizen Osborn's fellow-labourers in the jacobin vineyard, (the notorious Anthony Pasquin,) we believe that his "*English* is not much more correct than his *conduct*." We apprehend, that the employers of this self-imprisoned patriot, would do well to put into his hands the Child's Grammar, or Lady's Accidence, or some other plain treatise on the first rudiments of English syntax, for "Dilworth and Dyche are both mad" at his criticisms.

Mr. Thomas, Member of Congress from the State of New-York, on the 3d inst. called for the reading of the *letters from our Minister at London*, and other papers which accompanied the Message. This attempt to scrutinize the inscrutable mysteries of the Cabinet will, doubtless, prove very alarming to the gentlemen of the "back-stairs," &c.

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The *Frederick-Town* wits make the following felicitous apology for the late appointment of Mr. Wright, the "wise, the sensible, and the discreet," to the chief magistracy of the state of Maryland.

"The fact is, (and the public may be assured that this is not like one of Gen. Smith's "matters of fact," such as the coining of every cent costing the United States half a dollar,) the fact is, it is pretty well understood by his party, that Mr. Wright is appointed governor, principally to get him out of the Senate of the United States just as he was first appointed into the Senate to prevent him from being, or to content him for not being made governor. Mr. Wright, to be sure, chooses, in his communication to the Legislature, to consider his present appointment, as evidence of their approbation of all his past conduct.—Had that been the case, they would have suffered him to remain where he was. But thorough-going as they are, Solomons in council, and Samsons in battle, the Democrats of our Assembly could not withal help perceiving that Mr. Wright has had the fortune to render himself ridiculous."

"Mr. Wright's English bill particularly, was thought so far to out Herod Herod, that some people doubted whether or not the man was in his senses. He is, therefore, very properly removed from the capitol at Washington, a place where a man "may do much mischief with a little strength," to the government house at Annapolis, as quiet a bedlam as any to be found, where all that our constitution expects of him, will be to draw corks and sign his name."

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MORE TRIBUTE!!

Suppose that we are not fortunate enough to obtain the Floridas, for *two millions of dollars;* shall we therefore declare to the court of Madrid, "*thus far, and no farther*" will we go? Let it be admitted that the possession of the Floridas is essential to the prosperity of the Western and Southern states. It is plain if the court of Madrid will not give it in exchange for a part of Louisiana, that a peaceable purchase or a war, are the only expedients for obtaining it. But the court of Madrid has *already* rejected the idea of a territorial adjustment. What then? We must either buy it or take it by force; but not only *that*, but expose ourselves to the risk of a long and calamitous *war* with Spain, backed by the allied force of France. Let us count then upon the *expense* of a *military* equipment; the *loss* of character which we should sustain by seizing upon a territory which does not belong to us; let us calculate too, upon the distant dangers of a partial discontent and insurrection among the yet unsettled French and Spanish inhabitants of Louisiana; and into the other scale let us cast the quantity of money which would balance these disadvantages. The true question, in fact, is, which is the *cheapest*, the *safest*, the least bloody, expedient, for acquiring the Floridas?

Would not this estimate place the value of the Floridas at *more than two millions of dollars?* Would *five*, or even *eight millions* be more than equivalent to the *savings* which we

should make, or the substantial *advantages* that we should *purchase?*

Should we not even have the money *in* our treasury, it would be our interest to *borrow* it, or to pay the debt in transferrable *stock*. It would be infinitely better to defer the entire payment of our *public debt*, by adding to it a new item, as was done in the case of the Louisiana purchase, than to abandon the Floridas, or acquire them only by war. The debt itself would ultimately be paid by the very thing for which it was contracted.

One great objection to a public debt is, that it imposes a burden upon an innocent posterity. But posterity will never murmur at the burden of a debt, when the very same cause which imposes it has given them the means of relief. When a Prince commences a war, without any object but the gratification of his ambition; without any end but the expenditure of the blood and treasure of his subjects, his posterity have cause to murmur at their burdens. They are taxed to pay for gun-powder which has already evaporated into smoke; or for the pensions of the soldiers while they are numbered with the dead. The debt still continues to hang upon their shoulders, without having treated a single expedient for its own redemption. Are such the consequences of creating a debt for the purchase of vacant and unappropriated territory? And will a reasonable heir complain of the burden of the debt which he derives from his father, when the same debt was furnished him with the most abundant resources for its own redemption?—*Richmond Enq.*

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—Monday, December 1.

Nineteen members being present, and forming a quorum of the Senate, the Vice President of the United States (Mr. Clinton) took the chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 1.

About one the Speaker took the chair.

The clerk having called over the names of the members, eighty-nine appeared to be present.

The Speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Legislature of the territory of New-Orleans, containing the credentials of Daniel Clarke, elected a delegate for that territory.

The credentials of William A. Burwell, elected a representative from the state of Virginia, in the place of Christopher Clarke, resigned, were read.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Burwell were qualified, and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Dawson—Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, to inform them that a quorum of the house are assembled, and are ready to proceed on business.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing, that they had formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed to business.

Messrs. Dawson and G. W. Campbell, were appointed a committee from the House, and Messrs. Mitchell and Stone from the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and to inform him that a quorum of the two Houses are assembled, and are ready to proceed on business.

Mr. Sloan laid on the table, a resolution to alter the rules of the House, so that the standing committees shall in future be chosen by ballot, and that committees shall be called over by the Speaker every Monday.

This motion, according to the rules of the House, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Elliot moved that the House should proceed to appoint its several standing committees.

The Speaker observed, that while the motion made by Mr Sloan was pending, he did not consider this in order; and, on the suggestion of Mr. Alston, that the object of the move might be effected in a different way, Mr. Sloan withdrew his motion.

Mr. Alston then moved that the standing committees should be chosen by ballot.

Mr. J. Clay made a motion to strike out the words "by ballot," which was carried—Ayes 44—Noes 42—when the motion to appoint the committees was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, a resolution was adopted, directing the clerk to supply each member with the usual number of newspapers.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported, that they had waited on the President, and received for answer, that he would make a communication to the two Houses to-morrow at twelve o'clock.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 2.

A little before twelve o'clock, the Speaker took the chair.

The journal for yesterday was read by the clerk.

A message from the Senate, announced, that they had passed an order for the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations.

Mr. Sloan rose in his place, and observed, that it appeared from the reading of the journal, that there was no entry made of either resolution, which he yesterday called up for the consideration of the House. The first resolution, he had indeed withdrawn, but not the last He wished the error might be corrected.

The Speaker understood the motion to have been withdrawn, which included both resolutions.

Mr. Sloan intended to withdraw only the first motion.

At twelve o'clock, a message in writing was received from the President, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, with sundry documents accompanying the same.

After reading the message and the documents,

Mr. Dawson moved, that the message of the President be referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.—Carried.

Mr. Alston moved for printing the message with the accompanying documents.—Ordered.

Mr. Smilie inquiring how many copies would be printed under a general order for printing, was informed by the Speaker, 300 was the usual number.

Mr. Conrad moved for the printing of a thousand copies of the messsge extra.—Ordered.

Soon after one o'clock the House adjourned.

Standing Committees appointed by the Speaker.

Committee of Elections. Messrs. Findley, Elmer, Eppes, Chittenden, Schuneman, Bidwell, and Ellis.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Holmes, Moore, Moore, of S. C. Bedinger, Stanford, Stanton, Tallmadge.

Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Crowninshield, M'Greery, Early, Dana, Newton, Marion, Richards.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. J. Clay, R. Nelson, Quincy, D. R. Williams, Mosely, Garnett, Meriwether.

Committee of Public Lands.—Messrs. Boyle, Morrow, Darby, Basset, Russel, G. W. Campbell, Hastings.

Committee of Revisal and unfinished Business.—Messrs. Tenney, Alston, Claiborne.

Accounts.—Messrs. Conrad, Davenport, Cutts.

December 3.

In committee of the whole on the state of the union, the President's message; Mr. Varnum in the chair. The speech having been read, Mr. Dawson offered the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the invasion of our territory by the troops of Spain, and the adoption of measures for the protection thereof, be referred to a select committee*.

2. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to the repairs of our fortifications, and the protection of our ports, towns, and rivers, be referred to a select committee.

3. What relates to a revision and amendment of the laws for the punishment of crimes against the United States, be referred to a select committee.

4. What relates to the prohibition of the African trade, be referred to a select committee.

5. What relates to the suppression of the duty on salt, the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, and the state of our revenue, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

6. What relates to the adoption of measures preparatory to the future appropriation of the surplus revenue of the United States, be referred to a select committee.

These resolutions were all carried. After which Mr. Alston offered another: That so much of the President's message as relates to the further exploring of the western waters, be referred to a select committee.—Carried. The committee of the whole rose.

A message was received from the President of the United States, stating, that though on account of the death of Mr. Fox, and from other causes, delays had taken place, yet our negociations with Great-Britain, were now proceeding in a spirit of accommodation; and recommending a temporary SUSPENSION OF THE NON-IMPORTATION ACT.

—

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the negociation depending between the United States and the government of Great-Britain, is proceeding in a spirit of friendship and accommodation, which promises a result of mutual advantage. Delays indeed have taken place, occasioned by the long illness, and subsequent death of the British minister charged with that duty. But the Commissioners appointed by that government to resume the negociation, have

** Mr. Randolph is chairman of this committee.*

shown every disposition to hasten its progress: it is, however, a work of time; as many arrangements are necessary to place our future harmony on stable grounds. In the mean time we find, by the communications of our Plenipotentiaries, that a temporary suspension of the act of the last session, prohibiting certain importations, would, as a mark of candid disposition on our part, and of confidence in the temper and views with which they have been met, have a happy effect on its course.

A step so friendly, will afford further evidence that all our proceedings have flowed from views of justice and conciliation, and that we give them willingly that form which may best meet corresponding dispositions.

Add to this, that the same motives which produced the postponement of the act till the 15th of November last, are in favour of its further suspension: and as we have reason to hope that it may soon yield to arrangements of mutual consent and convenience, justice seems to require that the same measure may be dealt out to the few cases which may fall within its short course, as to all others preceding and following it. I cannot, therefore, but recommend the suspension of this act for a reasonable time, on considerations of justice, amity, and the public interests.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 3, 1806.

MR. TRACY'S RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, such information, documents, papers, and correspondence, as may be in his power, and which he may think proper to communicate respecting the subject of his message of the 3d of December inst. in which a suspension of the non-importation act is recommended.

Ordered to lie on the table.

SUSPENSION BILL.

On Saturday, December 6th, on motion of Mr. Randolph, the house resumed the consideration of the bill to suspend the operation of an act, entitled "an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize," and to remit the penalties incurred under the same.

Mr. J. Randolph withdrew his motion to fill the blank with the 30th of June, and moved to fill it with the 31st of December.

This motion was supported by Messrs. J. Randolph and Elliot, and opposed by Messrs. Bidwell, Sloan, Crowninshield, Smilie, and Alston: when the yeas and nays being required, it was negatived—Yeas 45—Nays 67.

The blank was then filled with the 1st day of July—Yeas 97—Nays 12.

The bill being engrossed, was read the third time. On its passage, the Yeas and Nays were—Yeas 101—Nays 5.

THE PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO is a publication issued by his Prussian Majesty on the 9th of October, just before the battles which have terminated so unfortunately for Prussia and for Europe. It is impossible to read this eloquent and pathetic appeal, without feeling sentiments of horror and detestation too strong for utterance, towards the perfidious and unprincipled ruffians who are devastating the eastern continent. It appears that the King of Prussia fell a victim to that *fatal mistake*, which has brought so many other powers under the yoke of the Corsican usurper; to wit, that France

having assumed the form of a *regular government*, would pay some regard to the *laws of nations*, and the faith of treaties. The unfortunate monarch is, however, convinced to the contrary, but probably too late to evade the dreadful consequences of his credulity.

The following remarks accompanied the republication of this production in London. The Manifesto itself is too long for insertion at present, but we hope to present it in our columns.

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We this day lay before the public a translation of the King of Prussia's Manifesto.—This important document was issued at the head-quarters at Erfurth, on the 9th instant, and was published in the Hamburgh Correspondenten of the 15th and 17th instant.

It is clear, from this very interesting State Paper, that the Prussian ultimatum once rejected, no arbitrament but that of the sword, could decide the numerous and increasing grounds of difference which subsisted between Prussia and France. From the tenour of the Manifesto, we are persuaded that his Prussian Majesty has determined to endure the last extremity, rather than submit to the unceasing insults and encroachments of France. All these, as well as the forbearance and partiality of Prussia towards France, are enumerated with a minuteness, and accompanied with that tone of observation, which demonstrates that the former considers himself as treated with the most atrocious injustice, and the blackest ingratitude.

We should not be surprised to see the war between Prussia and France, assume something of a personal, and particularly acrimonious, character. There are some passages in the Manifesto, which Bonaparte must feel strongly. The murder of the Duke D'Enghein; the kidnapping of Sir G. Rumbold; the robberies committed, under the name of loans, upon the Hanse Towns; the suggestion of what he might have done for the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe; and the little hopes of future tranquility, which are to be expected from his restless and unbounded ambition, are all calculated to gall and irritate the irascible disposition of Bonaparte. The allusion to the first circumstance in particular, contains in it ground enough for a war of extermination. The Usurper will never forgive the reference to that foul and atrocious midnight murder.

In point of arrangement and composition, this Manifesto is not excelled by any document of a similar nature in modern diplomacy. It is, beyond doubt, the most forcible appeal against the dangers of French ambition which has yet appeared. The facts stated in it are undeniable—uncontrovertible. There is not a state in Europe which cannot bear testimony to them; there is scarcely one in which their effects are not felt. We shall be much disappointed if it does not produce, and particularly in the empire, a very great sensation indeed.

—

From Boston, we learn that the Jury of Inquest on the 22d ult. returned a bill of indictment against Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Esq. for Manslaughter, in shooting Charles Austin. Mr. Selfridge was then admitted to bail, but at the date of our last dispatches had not been put upon trial.

—

Our good democrats have a most convenient knack of imputing their own crimes to their political opponents. They have of late been attempting to wash their hands of Burr, because he seems to have turned traitor, and throw the weight of his infamy on Federal shoulders.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) November 28.

"That Mr. Burr was not made the first officer of government, was owing entirely to the inflexible integrity and perseverance of the "*republicans*," (democrats) in opposition to federal *intrigue*, which was employed to place Mr. Burr in the Presidential chair."—Thus says the "Observatory." But pray who made Mr. Burr a candidate for the Presidency? Was it the Federalists? No—Mr. B. had not the vote of a single federal elector in the United States.—If the federalists could have condescended to intrigue in the election, and any one of them had given Mr. Burr a vote, he would have been chosen President by the electors, and Congress would not have had any share in the election. But did the democratic electors make him the candidate? Yes—Seventy-three democratic electors gave him their suffrages for President;—the identical electors who also gave their suffrages to *Thomas Jefferson*.—This expression of their confidence in Mr Burr was unequivocal.—If they had intended Mr. *Jefferson* should be the first, and Mr. Burr the second officer of government, why did they not, as the Federal electors did in the three prior elections—express it by diverting one or more of the votes from Mr Burr? But they did not, and Mr. Burr was as constitutionally the choice of the majority of the electors of the United States as Mr. Jefferson:—And Congress was bound

to consider them both equally as well recommended, and in every particular equal.—There was no constitutional preference; and being restricted to vote for either Jefferson or Burr, the federal members chose, as the seventy-three electors had sat the example, to vote for Mr. Burr. And it will be recollected, that it was the suffrages of these same democratic electors which made this same, now calumniated Mr. Burr, Vice-President of the United States!—We are fully of opinion, how much soever the conduct of the democrats towards Mr. Burr may now have swerved and irritated him, that had he been elected President in 1800, he would have discharged the duties of that office full as well as his co-candidate.—Nay, we have Mr. Jefferson's own words in proof of his qualificatsons; who, in his reply to the address of Congress on his election, Feb. 20, 1801, said, "I receive, gentlemen, with profound thankfulness, this testimony of confidence from the great representative council of our nation. It fills up the measure of that grateful satisfaction which had already been derived from the suffrages of my fellow-citizens themselves, designating me *as one* of those to whom they were willing to commit this charge, the most important of all others to them. In deciding between the candidates whom their equal vote presented to your choice, I am sensible, that *age* has been respected, rather than *more active* and *useful qualifications*.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Boston Centinel.

We have seen a Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives, adopted by the Federal Committee of this place, soliciting Congress to take effective measures for the security of the port of New-York. This paper is drawn up in a style which would do honour to the ablest diplomatist: modest, yet firm and dignified, it represents in a most impressive manner the defenceless condition and exposed situation of this metropolis; and makes an eloquent and energetic appeal to the wisdom of the National Legislature to provide such means for the efficient protection of this port, as "are enforced by every consideration of individual, and national interest and honour."

This Memorial, we learn, is from the pen of JOHN WELLS, Esq. of this city, and certainly will do honour to a gentleman who, we are informed, ranks high both as an orator and a fine writer.—It shall appear in our next.

CRACKERS,

Fulminated from the Garret of Dr. Caustick.

The following satirical stricture on the modern *dress*, or rather *undress* of our pretty *fashionables*, is vastly *apolite*, and it was not without great difficulty that we could prevail on ourselves to give it a place. But as it is our duty, as *Sub-Inspector*, to bestow an occasional glance at the petty peccadilloes of the fair; we are determined, at the risk of our reputation as a *lady's man*, to circulate it in a

WHISPER.

"Ah! do not then so wildly dare!
Ah! do not risk a sure defeat!
My fair philosophers beware,
Dread, dread the power of *latent heat!*

"You should appear within the lists,
Arm'd cap-a-pee, like quondam knight—
The war is not a war of fists,
Yet ye, like bruisers, strip to fight.

"The bruiser, stunn'd by many a blow,
Fails prostrate, but is seldom slain,
With *mortal* weapons, man, your foe,
Strikes, and *you never rise again**.

"Then quick! each out work quick replace
In maiden armour take the field;
Nought *naked* save your conqu'ring face;
Who can resist it?—All must yield.

"But if you raze, instead of rear,
Your bulwarks, I must, should you frown,
Just WHISPER in each female ear—
You mean not to defend the town."

* "*And sets, like stars that fall, to rise no more.*"

Ways and Means for quelling Burr's Insurrection.

GENTLY

With Proclamation first we'll ply them,
Then our good Congress folks shall *buy them.*

MENACING.

Now, most completely to undo them,
Polypus Wortman shall write to them,
And say, "as how if you cut capers,
I'll put you into Cheetham's papers."

TERRIBLE! TERRIBLE!!

If nothing better can be done,
Amphibious gun-boat number one,
With pomp and power shall soon set sail,
O'er mountain, forest, hill, and dale;
(For our philosophers have taught her,
To sail by *land*, as well as water;
Nor will economy be neglected,
Though left the cornfield unprotected,
For she'll get back, I should suppose,
'Gainst planting time, to fright the crows,)
And make a most horrendous sally,
Through Missisippi's frighted valley;
And blast, in case they make resistance,
The rebel crew to non-existence,
And flame amazement, so amazing,
'Twill set old Missisip' a blazing!!

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